movement. It could not be contemplated for a moment that any mere personal exchange of views between persons in Europe could be construed as an overture for peace, and, although there may have been some of this "backdoor gossip," as it is denominated at the State Department, it can be again affirmed that the United States Government has not been a party to it. Moreover, so far as Ambassador Cambon is concerned, it can be stated positively that he made no overtures, direct or indirect, official or unofficial, relating to peace or to any phase of peace, prior to 3 o'clock last Tuesday

afternoon. THE QUESTION OF AN ARMISTICE.

Even supposing there had been peace overwhich there had not been, military authorities regard Premier Sagasta's alleged statement that peace overtures operate to stay the course of military operations as little short writers agree that military operations stop only when a truce or an armistice is actually concluded, and that this truce or armistice must be not regarded as any warrant for stopping the war. This is expressed in the United States instructions for the government of armies in

Article 147. Belligerents sometimes include an armistice while their plenipotentiaries, are met armistice while their plenipotentiaries, are met to discuss the conditions of a treaty of peace; but plenipotentiaries may meet without a preliminary armistice; in the latter case, the war is carried on without any abatement.

Another section of the regulations is as fol-

Article 142. An armistice is not a partial or a temporary peace; it is only the suspension of military operations to the extent agreed upon by the parties.

The military authorities, as well as the specific regulations of the United States, hold that there is no suspension of hostilities prior to the then the agreement is binding on military comhave the right to push forward and hold such territory as they occupy. The need for limiting this cessation of hostilities is obvious, for until a signed agreement is made there is no knowledge of the extent of the armistice. In the present case an armistice might include or exclude the Philippines or Porto Rico, as the two parties might agree, but until they agree there will be no obligation to abate military activity in any field of operations.

WOULD STOP OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. After the signing of the armistice preliminary to peace, a status quo is established, and all About \$1,500,000 was be distributed by the paymilitary operations come to a halt at the points designated, and at points not designated the military operations proceed. In the present case | Major-General George R. Snowden would com if the truce is general, General Shafter, General mand the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Miles and Admiral Dewey would simply retain about to go to Porto Rico. the possessions they now occupy, and a moral | the selection had been made by Governor Hastobligation would be imposed not to strengthen ings of Pennsylvania, and that General Snow these positions or to make secret preparations | den would be informed to day. It has been gen for a more effective continuance of the war hereafter. The military authorities agree that the only qualification for this rule is that reinforcements may be sent forward, and that defensive, but not offensive, operations may be continued. Under such a rule Spain could continue her preparation for defending her coast even after a suspension of hostilities, and at the Dewey, but all offensive operations would cease.

With these well-defined rules of military procedure accepted by all nations the assertion attributed to Premier Sagasta that the mere overtures for a cessation of hostilities should in itself stop these hostilities is regarded as unaccountable. Moreover, it is looked upon as showing a disposition on the part of Spain not to deal with frankness and with the usual customs of international procedure, but rather to adopt methods which will excite foreign Powers and create a misleading prejudice against the United dice the efforts of the Spanish Government toward the opening of peace negotiations and suspending hostilities, as it inclines the authorities here to believe that the only method of procedure which will be clearly understood by Spain is to push the war forward vigorously and without recourse to evasive diplomacy,

THE TERROR LEAVES ST. THOMAS. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 28.-The

United States monitor Terror, which arrived here yesterday for the purpose of coaling, sailed

MORE TROOPS FOR FERNANDINA.

FIRST OHIO AND THIRD PENNSYLVANIA EXPECT-

ED-LAYING OUT A CAMP FOR CAVALRY. Fernandina, Fla., July 28 (Special).-The morning vision and one regiment of infantry, wagons, stock

and accourrements.

It is believed the regiment coming to-night is either the 1st Ohio or the 3d Pennsylvania. Both are expected this week. Mail for the former has already arrived, while the latter regiment has already two companies here, which came from Philadelphia to join the regiment some days ago. They from the rain, which is now falling almost thees-

Several carloads of ammunition were put on siding and the switches left open, with a strong moved. This is done in anticipation of the heavy demands upon the railroad yards.

Inspector-General Thompson is making extensive preparations for the cavalry regiments, which are to be encamped on either side of the railroad to Amelia Beach. The brush is being burned off. Amelia Beach. The brush is being burned off, stumps uprooted and large water-mains placed. This pert of the camp covers an extensive area. Charies W. Frear, a private in Company A, 2d New-York, started for New-York City to-night to accept a lieutenancy in Colonel Schuyler's regiment at that place. William Hardin, a corporal in Company K, 32d Michigau, who has been ill for sometime, having been honorably discharged on account of his health, started for Detroit to-night. Martin Crimmins, the son of John D. Crimmins, of New-York, to-day received official advices of his appointment to a second leutenancy in Colonel Edward Duffy's regiment, the 69th New-York. For the last ten days Mr. Crimmins has been attached to General Coppinger's staff, and has been serving on detailed duty with Inspector-General Thompson at this place.

NAVY DEPARTMENT RAILROAD CONTRACT.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY WILL CARRY ALL ITS

Philadelphia, July 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has received the contract from the Navy Department at Washington to make all movements of scamen, naval recruits, marines and their accontrements throughout the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898.

recognition of the satisfactory movements which the Pennsylvania Railroad has made for the Navy Department since the beginning of the war. The Department since the beginning of the war. The prompt and efficient manner in which it has handled these matters, selecting the routes, fixing the schedules and arranging for every detail of the trips, thus relieving the Department of an enormous amount of perplexing detail work, has been gratifying to the naval officials, particularly the manner in which this company transported two hundred mayal recruits from Philadelphia to the Pacific Coast on the way to Manila.

RELIEF TO SAIL FOR PORTO RICO MONDAY. The hospital ship Relief is at Pier No. 17, East as rapidly as possible. Members of the Woman's War Relief Association visited the ship yesterday. In the party were Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. J. M. In the party were Miss Heien M. Gould, Mrs. J. M. Brown, Mrs. Herbert Brown and Mrs. Loring. They made a thorough inspection of the ship, and afterward said that they were greatly pleased with the ship and her equipment. The original intention was to send the Relief to Brooklyn for repairs, but the orders were changed, and as a result machinisis are overhauling her engines and making other needed repairs at the East River pier, and expect to have them completed by Saturday night. She will sail for Porto Rico on Monday.

VIORIS

THE TROOPS AT CAMP THOMAS.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OFF FOR NEWPORT NEWS-THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA TO JOIN GENERAL LEE

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 28 (Special).--Anof amazing, and directly contrary not only to other regiment got away to-day. This was the 160th Indiana, and it was the first of the the whole recognized principles of interna- Hoosier commands to go to the front. When tional law. In general, the international law the order was received yesterday by Colonel Gunder the troops were so happy that they in writing. Until then the mere preliminary last night. The regiment broke camp at 6 overture toward a suspension of hostilites is o'clock this morning and marched to Rossville

> Colonel Lee, Chief Quartermaster, said this at 6 o'clock for Jacksonville, Fig. This is in accordance with a desire on the part to his wishes. It is understood at Camp Thomas to Porto Rico, and that the South Carolina which were left behind by General Brooke, beregiment will be among those that go.

agreement to suspend military operations. Even troops. When the time comes the First Brigade manders only from the time they receive actual is now short one regiment by the provement notice of it. In the mean time commanders of the 160th Indiana to-day, but it is likely that the 158th Indiana will be transferred to fill up the gap. It is now the intention of the War Department to get some of the Indiana regiments to the front ahead of others, so that if the movement is suddenly stopped they will have gone out.

Despite the announcement from Quartermaster Lee that other brigades are going, a general impression prevails that the movement from 'amp Thomas is through for the present.

Major George L. Glenn and fifteen raymas ters will arrive to morrow and begin paying the men prometly on the first of the menth masters this time.

erally supposed that General Snowden would be appointed. Since it has been fully realized Mount Gretna, Penn., will not be able to be about for some time yet, much less to go into active service, the necessity for appointing a colonel for the 1st Pennsylvania has been apparent. It has been the wish of Golonel Bowman that his regiment have a colonel appointed to succeed himself, and, acting on his recommendation, the Governor of Pennsylvania is said to have made the special of the colonel appointed to be a product of the commendation. that (Colonel Bowman, who was injured at

mendation, the Governor of Pennsylvania is said to have made the selection of Major-General Snowden. Lieutenant-Colonel Good is now in command of the regiment.

Last night as the 5th Illinois Regiment marched back to camp the men were disappointed and rebellious. The chagrin and mortification of the men as they marched back over the same road over which they had travelled, so buoyant and full of hope, only a few hours before was something amazing. They were strangilling, disorganized and rebellious. The officers had apparently no control over the men. ficers had apparently were as keenly disappointed as the

Camp Merritt, San Francisce, and before his return will visit the regiment at Jacksonville.

A VICTIM OF MISREPRESENTATION.

Washington, July 28-The War Department officials declare most positively that Colonel Culver, of the 5th Illinois Volunteer Regiment at Chickamauga, is an innocent victim of misrepresentation. It is reported from Chicka-mauga that because this regiment was turned back from the Porto Rican expedition many men had deserted, the morale of the regimen had been destroyed and the failure to secure active service had been charged up to the secret will witness the arrival of five trains loaded with efforts of Colonel Culver to keep it from going troops, who are now on the way here from Tampa, to the front. It is said at the Department that, These will bring the hospital corps of the Third Di- as a matter of fact, the colonel has done all in his power to meet the demands of the regi of circumstances over which he had no control After the 5th Illineis had been ordered to Porto Rico a delegation of Indiana people waited on the President and pointed to the fact that, although there were three Indiana regiments fully equipped and ready for service, none had been ordered to the front. It happened that of three Illinois regiments available two had been sent forward in advance of the 5th, so the Department felt obliged, to avoid a charge of discrimination, to substitute one of the Indiana regiments for this particular Illinois regiment. With this order Colonel Culver had absolutely nothing to do, and did not even know that it was in

FUNERAL OF HAMILTON FISH, JR.

THE SERVICE TO BE AT 11:30 THIS MORNING COMRADES IN TROOP A TO ACT AS PALLBEARERS

The funeral of Sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr. be held at 11:30 o'clock this morning at St. Mark's Church, Secondave, and East Tenthest. The service will be of a simple character. The Rev. Dr. William M. Geer, of St. Paul's Church, will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church. The music will be furnished by the choir of St. Mark's.

The funeral will be attended by a number of members of Troop A, who will also accompany the body to Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, where, in the family plot in St. Philip's churchyard, it will be buried. A salute will be fired over the grave, but this will be the only military feature of the funeral. The pallocarers will be eight privates of Troop A. It was at first suggested that officers of the thoop should be asked to officiate in this capacity, but Nicholas Fish, the father of Hamilton Fish, that his son was only a non-commissioned officer, and he thought it more fitting that the privates should carry the body. Hamilton's Fish's body will not be buried in his uniform, but in ordinary

Most of the members of the Fish family buried in the cemetery at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, although one of the ancestors of Hamilton Fish

lies in the churchyard of St. Mark's. It is expected that several members of the regiment of Rough Riders, who have returned to this city wounded and sick, but who have recovered surcity wounded and sick, but who have recovered sufficiently to do so, will attend the funeral. The Columbia University chapter of the Leith Pal fraternity will also attend the services in a body. Hamilton Fish was a member of this fraternity. The body was removed last evening from the establishment of J.C. Burton, the inderloker, in University Piace, to St. Mark's Church. It was watched all night by Detectives Lakin and Benoil, of the Fifth-at, station. Keys of the church were given to the detectives, and they took turns in watching the body. The casket was placed in front of the chancel rail, at the head of the centre sisle. The coffin was wrapped in an American fag. It was devoid of ornamentation save for the handles and a silver plate, on which is inscribed the words: "Hamilton Fish, fr., Sergeant United States Volunior Cavairy, killed in battle near Santiago de Caba June 24, 1828, in the twenty-fifth year of his ago.

CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO.

Continued from first page.

and expedition for Porto Rico, under General Frederick D. Grant, will start from here on Tuesday of next week, unless there is some itch unfereseen at this time.

A complete and final list of the transports which are to carry this expedition has not yet been received here, but it has been intimated by the War Department that the Manitoba, the Rio Grande, which arrived at Old Point to-day, and the Alamo, may go with General Grant.

It is also expected that the auxiliary cruises Harvard, now loading at New-York, and the Breakwater, sent to the same place to be disinfeeted, will go on this expedition.

The vanguard of the second expedition from Newport News to Porto Rico arrived here this morning at daybreak from Camp Thomas, and to-night the 1st Kentucky is bivouacked at the site where Camp Hains was struck only twenty camp of the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, will be constituted Camp Grant in honor of its popular commander.

MORE TROOPS FROM CHICKAMAUGA The first train to arrive to-day from Chickamauga got in at 5:45 o'clock, bringing the brigade wagons. The second and third arrived two ours later, bringing equipments, horses and mules. At \$30 o'clock the train bearing the 1st Battalien of the Kentucky regiment pulled in. Colonel Castleman is in command of this detachment, and he was the first man to step site, the whole battalion pitching its tents not a great distance from the camp of the Governor's accoutrements. Colonel Castleman is keeping his men in camp to-night, and will take them on a practice march to-morrow morning.

about 3 o'clock, and the 3d an hour later, Ma-Castleman, son of the colonel, the 2d, and Majo Cramp the 3d. The 3d Battalion started from Chickamauga several hours later than the 24, and had a wreck shortly after leaving Chatta-

Thomas, General Grant's expedition will comprise he two Pennsylvania batteries which have been adelphia, Captain Barclay H. Warburton, and , of Phoenixville, Captain Waters, and the Go latter from Tyrone. No intimation has been received here as yet that the expedition will ininde any more of Nie troops from Camp Alger. although the railroad is said to be making preparations to transport troops from that point to

Brigadier General Crant, who arrived with near the camp. His staff accompanies him. While the General is new to this brigade, he has already made himself popular with the officers and men under him. General Grant under stands that his headquarters on the expedition will be aboard the Harvard.

COLONEL ASTOR STILL DETAINED

NO CONTAGION ON THE ARANSAS, BUT THE HEALTH OFFICERS HOLD THE VESSEL-MALICIOUS REPORTS ABOUT TAMPA.

Tamps, Fla. July 28 (Special) - The transport | wet. Aransas remains in the custody of the Health Officer at the quarantine station. Colonel John Jacob Astor, and sixty odd others, are chagrined at the close confinement they are undergoing.

State Board of Health will not modify its previous decision not to allow any one to land until the requisite time has elapsed.

are now seriously taking up the matter of the severe prosecution of those circulating malicious these were due to accident. When it is considered that the greater part of the time between

stationed here, this is a most remarkable and gratifying state of affairs.

General John B. Gordon, who visited Tampa to meet his son, Major Hugh Gordon, and incidentally to renew his old time acquaintancs with General Coppinger, expressed himself in the most favorable terms as to the noble and patrocile work of President McKinley and Secretary Alexe, in regard to the war in Cuba.

otic work of President McKinley and Secretary Alger in regard to the war in Cuba. The transport Michigan, a sister ship of the Mississippi and the Mohawk, arrived at Port Tampa to-day and began loading for Santiago. This is a refrigerator ship, and she will take a large cargo of fresh meat as well as other supplies to the Army. Arrangements are being made for the camps of three regiments from Miami, one each from Texas, Louisiana and Alabama. These are to be moved here from Miami within a few days, and will soon be sent to the front.

3d Ohio was moved from Port Tampa to-

POOR FOOD CAUSED SCURVY.

suits against the United States Government. They hoard the Panama, which is known as Quartermaster's Storeship No. 1. They assett that their wages are unpuid, that they had to eat too much "salt horse," that they had to pay their own way home, and that the officers of the Panama are incon-

The men are John J. Pinkerton, of No. 128 Eighthst. William C. Murphy, of No. 207 Fifth-ave.; John C. Murphy, of the same address, and Thomas C. Pollock, of No. 325 Second-st. They arrived here yesterday, and say that in order to bring them home their relatives had to sell part of their furniture. Two of them are still sick with scurvy, which was caused, they allege, by a surfeit of salt beef. The other two say they are sick and weak

They have retained Eugene V Brewster to bring suit against the Government, not only for their wages, but also for damages to indemnify them for their sufferings. Mr. Brewster will first enter

a claim with the Department.

Pinkerton, when seen yesterday, said: "We shipped on the Panama as carpenters on July 14. Captain Williams was in command. He told all hands before we left Pier II. East River, Manhattan, that we could leave the ship at any time and in any port, if we became dissatisfied, and that we would be sent home free of charge.

The food consisted of sait ocef kept in saltpetre, hardtack and coffee. There was neither fresh meat nor fresh bread. The first week out thirty men were taken sick. Someoody told us not to eat the beef, but we had to eat it or starve, all the same. Finally we could not stand it any longer, and the four of us left the service at Charleston, S. C. Six men had left at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and six at Norfolk for the same reasons as ourselves. Captain Williams was in command. He told all

s. C. Six men had left at fompkinaville, Staten Island and six at Norfolk for the same reasons as ourselves.

"Sixty colored men were taken on at Charleston. They were brought alongside in a schooner. Their clothes were taken off and thrown overboard, and clean jean suits were given to them. In examination ten colored men were rejected, but no redress was given them for their lost clothing. We formally complained to Major Wells, at Charleston, and the officers of the Panama. He said nother colored men were rejected, but no redress was given them for their lost clothing. We formally complained to Major Wells, at Charleston, and the discrete of the Panama. He said nother colored to discrete of 192 miles, and telegraphed home for money. In Charleston we had sold all of our tolks here sent us some money to Florence. They had to sell part of their furniture to raise the cash. The officers of the Panama refused to give us our wages or to pay our fare home. We think they did so in order to keep us on board. We claim our wages and fares home, and we also want damages for our suffaring."

The Panama is a Spanish prize ship and was hrought North and converted into Quartermaster's Storeship No. 1. She was bound for Santiago.

GORHAM

SILVERSMITHS



Breadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, July 28-The following Army and Navy orders were issued to-day: ARMY.

The following officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date:

Lieutenant ROYAL, W WYNINGS 4th Penns has V-lunteer infantes, having tendered his resist a on account of ill health, is honorably dischar-

resignation by Colonel HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY, seletant chief signal officer, United States Army, of a commission as colonel, United States, Volunteer, and Corps, only, has been accepted, to take effect by 20, 1998.

The following transfers were made in the 20th In-

Lieutenant LYMAN M WELCH from Company

NAVY.

Lieutenant WILLIAM KILBURN, to remain home of sold leave for three months when discharged from treatment at New York Hamilton. Lieuterant CHARLES P. EATON, appointed April 13.
Lieuterant W. L. P. EMMET, detached from the Bu-rean of Equipment and ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk

Passed Assistant Subject to 11 HAVRE retired detached form connection, with quasillary mayal force and

Among the number are four exiles, newspaper Naval Cades JOHN M. CAEFERY, detached from the Newark and ordered home on leave until Reptember 30

Anthentic information received this afternoon | Engineer disorder W. Williams, commission cancelled.

MARINE CORES

ond Lieutenaux J. C. BRECKINBIDGE, ordered C. Marine Harracks, Navy Vard, New York for instruc-

Second Lieutenant MAI CHLIN NIVEN, detailed as re-corder of Medical Board, Naval Base, Key West, Fla. Second Lieutenant B. C. MOSRY, articled to Marine Bar-racks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction, Record Lieutenant J. D. MCHLL, ordered to Marine Bar-racks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction ond Lieutenant ARTHUR J MAITTIEWS detached from Marine Barracke, Novy Vard, New York, and ordered to United States Naval Academy, for duty with the Marine Guard.

Major F. L. DENNY quartermaster, United States Ma rine Corps, urdered to Portamiuta, N. H. Bratch Newport and Brooklyn on inspection duty

WOUNDED ON THE HUDSON.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED SOLDIERS WHO ARRIVED AT FORT MON-

Washington, July 28. The Adjutant General's of made public late to-night the appended state

on July 27 from Santiago. It will be noted that while some of the cases are reported by the sur-geons to be serious, the majority of the patients are convalencents. The statement which follows gives an accurate account of the condition of each of the men

Lieutenant-Colonel JOSEPH T. HASKELL, 17th Infantry, gunshet wound in right knee, perforating patella, ranging backward, exit just exterior to outer hamstring tendone, and perforating gunshet wound in left shoulder and lung, entering two inches below middle of clavice; exit posterior axillary fold, same side; condition convalescent. Second Lieutenant BRANT H. WELLS. 24 Infantry, flesh wound in left buttock, condition convalescent; fit for duty.

walescent; fit for duty.

Major SUMNER H. LINCOLN, 19th Infantry, gunshot wound in right thish, with compound fracture of lower third of femur, posterior dislocation of right elbow from fall, condition serious.

Major RICHARD I. ESKRIDGE, 19th Infantry; gurshot flesh wound four inches from spinal processes at inferior scapula angle, right aide, with paralysis of left leg; condition serious.

Major JACOH H. SMITH, 2d Infantry; gunshot flesh wound of back, entrance right side four inches from spinal processes, exit five inches from spine, left side; complication muscular rheumatism; condition convalescent.

Captain B. C. LOCKWOOD, 24, 175.

Captain B C LOCKWOOD, 22d Infantry; sub-acute articular rheumstism back and thigh, result of fall in battle, condition convalescent.

Captain W. S. MORINER, 2d Massachusetts Vol-unteer Infantry, perforating gunshot wound, en-trance lower anterior border of left clavicle, exit three inches above left illae crest; condition con-valescent.

valescent
Second Lieutenant OSCAR D. HAPGOOD, 2d
Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; perforating
gunshot wound in chest, entrance three inches
above right nipple, exit three inches from spine on
line with tenth rib, condition convalescent. the with tenth rib, condition convalescent.

Captain HENRY M DONALD, 2d Massachusetts Volunteer Intentry, coyseal sprain sacral joint from fall during battle; condition convalescent.

Acting Lieutenant ERNEST E, HASKELL, lat Vounteer Cavairy, gunshot wound, entrance anterior border left ribs; exit four inches from spinal column at right libs crest, condition convalescent.

Second Lieutenant DANIEL J, MOYNIHAN, 2d Missachusetts Infantry, perforating gunshot wound, entrance middle axillary region, right side, through both lungs, exit middle region left side; condition convalescent.

STANLEY HOLLISTER, trooper, ist Volunteer Cavalry; shell flesh wound middle axillary region, five inches from left nipple; gunshot flesh wound left side midway between superior flac spine and great trocharter; condition convalescent.

KENNETH D. ROBINSON, trooper, list Volunteer Cavairs, perforating gunshot wound, entering sy-pherd cartinge, ranging downward and outward, exit middle axiliary region lower border of ribs right side; condition convalescent.

Private WILLIAM DURFREY, Company E, 12th Infantry, typhoid fever; condition serious. Private W. T. REDD. Company E, 12th Infantry, typhoid fever; condition, convaiescent. ryphoid lever, condition, convaiescent,
Private DANIEL E. M'CARTHY, Company I. 24
Infantry, typhoid fever, died and was buried at
sets died Saturday, July El, residence, No. 50 East
Lightly-eighth-st., New-York City.

A PACIFIC CABLE SOON.

CONTRACT FOR LAYING IT WITHIN SIX

MONTHS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED. San Francisco, July 28 -- "The Evening Post" says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possessions, and the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Pihilippines and Hong Kong. The paper says that most of the surveys have been made. The contract for the laying of the cable has already been let, "The Post" says, and, according to the terms, the work must

be completed within six months. The price to

be paid is said to be \$10,000,000. On July 20 the Executive Council of the Hawallan Government signed a contract with the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable between the United States, Hawaii and Japan, China and the Philippines, the contract being for a period of twenty years. The Pacific Cable Company, according to "The Post," is capitalized for \$199. according to The L. Scrymser is pressue.
000,000. James A. Scrymser is pressue.
Edmund L. Baylles is vice-president. The other
directors are Admiral John R. Irwin, J. Pierpont
Morgan and J. Kennedy Tod. The company has
Morgan and J. Kennedy Tod. The company has been operating quietly, with the co-operation of this Government and Hawaii, pending the an-nexation proceedings.

CERRUTI CLAIM STILL UNSETTLED

COLOMBIA DISLIKES THE IDEA OF SEEM ING TO ACT UNDER PRESSURE.

Washington, July 28.-The demand of Italy upon Colombia for the settlement of the Cerruti claim has not yet been complied with, and, although some progress has been made toward an adjustment, there is still a possibility that the case may assume a grave aspect through tlement. Some days ago Colombia made an offer to settle if the Italian fleet left Colombian waters, thus relieving the republic from the humiliation of acting under pressure. But it is understood that the Italian Government pointed out that Colombia had been informed of the purposed arrival of the squadron at Carta-gena, and therefore had time for the execution of the award, thus eliminating every appearance

of coercion.

It appears, however, that the instructions to the Italian Admiral gave him discretion as to the mode of proceedings, and allowed him to give due courtesy to Colombia should time be asked. For that reason, it is understood, the asked. For that reason, it is understood, the Admiral fixed a period of twenty days within which the claim should be paid. Whether this is an ultimatura is rot clear, but in view of Italy's position the action of the Admiral appears to be very near, if not quite, an ultimatum to Colombia. There has been much difficulty in learning the expension of the Admiral appears to be very near, if not quite, an ultimatum to Colombia. culty in learning the exact course of the Admiral, owing to the bad cable service, and the Italian Government for a long time did not know whether or not the Admiral had submitted his original demand for speedy pay-The report brought by a steamer arriving at

New-York that the American Consul at Carta-gena had protested, and that the Italian Ad-miral had sabled to Ambassador Fava for further instructions, is denied in the most positive

WILL BE SETTLED BY DIPLOMACY.

Colon. Colombia. July 28 - The presence of the Italian squadron as Carragena is doubtless conpected with the settlement of the Cerruti claim, but a bombardment of Cartagena is exceedingly

implementically.

The amount said to be still due is (25.00), the payment of which is being pressed, not by Signor Certuit himself, but by some of his creditors.

Signor Pirrono, the Italian Minister 1: Roxota, is now absent, and was expected to airlive at Genoa on July 24. He is represented at Bogota by Signor Contact.

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO.

day, they were received by the townspeaple with many evidences of good fellowship. The due-conted men were strange figures among the slipshod and hungry-looking inhabitants of Santlago, who wendered at their healthy campaign in Cuba dressed in the heavy uniform of the United States Army.

Cigars and rum were plentiful and could be had for the asking. Two Spanish soldiers attached themselves to a group of curious American soldiers and guided them through confus-

for their guests in a mysterious manner which the soldiers could not account for. Many peoant word to a group of Spanish soldiers always

perhaps on some junior officer whose war pride was suffering, or a soldier still limping from a wound would sowl at the men who had

noticeable, except where rejoicing was evident. The townspeople are glad that the days of suffering are over, and to many of the lower classes it is a matter of indifference that the American flag floats over the palace instead of the red and yellow insignia of Spain, and that American soldiers sit at the palace door op-

posite the customary Spanish guard. FINDING MAUSER BULLETS WITH X RAYS.

ONLY ONE OPERATION POLLOWS THE EXPOSURES -LIEUTENANT FISCUS BETTER

States Marine Hospital at Stapleton, in charge of Assistant Surgeon H. S. Cumming, were taken to the Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday, where X-ray photographs were taken of portions of their bodies for the purpose of locating the Mauser bullets embedded there, and which the surgeons had not been able to find by the ordinary

Maiser bullets embedded there, and which the surgeons had not been able to find by the ordinary methods. Dr. Stoner, chief surgeon at the hospital, said yesterday that in everal chases the page-graphic plates showed the missing bullets in the lungs and other parts of the boar where they would do no further harm, and no attempt would be made to remove them. One build located in a soldier's leg would not be removed.

So far the only operation following the X-ray exposures was upon Guy Lambertson, of Company B, 2d Infantry. Dr. Stoner and his staff yesterday removed a bullet from his wrist, locating its position by a photographic plate. Edward Culver, the half-breed Chickasaw Indian, who says he was wounded by the bullet which killed Hamilton Fish, was among those subjected to the X-rays. The bullet, which entered his cheest, was located near the sixth rib on the left side.

Adjutant Alexander L. Dade, suffering from a hullet wound and typhold fever, is in a critical condition at the home of Dr. John T. Sprague, his hother-in-law, at Cliffon Lieutenant W. W. Fiscus, at the Army Hespital, Fort Wadsworth is reported to be slowly improving, but is not yet considered entirely out of danger.

DRILLING AT CAMP BLACK.

Drilling has been begun in earnest, and the men of the three regiments of infantry assembled at Camp Black are now under instruction in the different movements. The general health of the camp is good, and the men are bearing up under the oppressive weather better than might be ex-

the oppressive weather better than might be expected. The work of outfitting the men of the 4th and 5th batteries is almost completed, and by to-morrow night they will be ready for infantry drill.

A chaplain has arrived in camp for the 202d Regiment. He is Captain Abert D. Miner, and was formerly pastor of the Reformed Church in Mohawk, N. Y. He is an old soldier of the National Guard, having served in all grades in the old list Separate Company. When that company went to the front with the 2d Regiment Captain Miner, who was then a licutenant, took up the work of forming the 131st Separate Company. He became its captain, and is now appointed chaplain of the new regiment. He is attached to the staff of Colonel Schuyler, with the rank of captain.

SWIFT & CO.'S BEEF CONTRACT.

Washington, July 28.-The War Department to-day awarded the contract for furnishing beef to the troops in Porto Rico to Swift & Co. of Chi-cago. The price to be paid is \$3.29 per hundred. The beef is to be of the same quality furnished to the Regular Army, and in such quantity as the Department may demand. MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE AT OLD POINT.

Newport News, Va., July 28 (Special).-The transport Conchas arrived at Old Point this evening with a few sick and wounded soldiers from Siboney

AND EXPORTS FOR LAST YEAR. HIGH PRICE OF AMERICAN MACHINERY HAS KEPT IT OUT OF THE MARKET-COUNTRIES

[LT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES

INTERESTING FIGURES OF THE IMPORT

Washington, July 28.— The Trade of the Philippine Islands in 1897" is the title of an interesting ent which has just reached the Bureau Statistics. It is a report of the British Consul Manila, Rawson Walker, and, as it was received at the British Consular office on May 31, 1898, it is probably the latest and most accurate picture of ommercial conditions in the Philippines which has been presented since Admiral Dewey intensified American interest in that island group.

Manila at \$16,006,009, of which about one-half verof Spanish origin, the imports from other counthose from Spain increased largely. The exports from Manila have, he says, increased in the last year in several trading articles, notably tebacco, the value of which alone he estimates at \$45,000,000 while he estimates the sugar crop at \$13,000,000 and hemp at \$14,000,000. He makes no estimate of the tobacco exports, but says they were larger in the than in former years. Consul Walker describes tocal trade

a way which will greatly interest merchants and manufacturers in the United States, prefacing his statements by saying that this information is mostly obtained from British merchants, since the Span. ish statistics are not available until too old to be of any value. He says:

A decidedly bad year for importers generally has just closed. What with the upset of business owing to the insurrection or rebellion in the islands, the heavy decline in the value of silver and consequent drop in exchange, and the imposition of a further 5 per cent ad valorem duty on all imports, merchants may be said to have a truly rough time to contend with.

SPAIN LEADS IN PRINT GOODS. In printed cambries during the year just closed

the importation of English goods has shown a fecided decrease, while imports from the Peninsul have, on the other nand, shown an increase. This is due chiefly to the advantage the Catalan manufacturer enjoys with protective duties, as such allow him to give a better cloth than his heavily muleted competitors can possibly give, and now that he has proved his ability to produce as good and fast colors as his foreign competitors. It is expected that each year will see an increase of prints from Spair. Glasgow manufacturers hold the printed faceret trade and appear to be able to keep it. Barceiona menufacturers cannot compete as they cannot manufacturer the cloth in the first place, and even if they had that they could not give the required finish. Linen soods are now almost things of the past, as the high duties have put them out of the reach of the ordinary consumer. Jute sacks come from Barceiona in very large quantities, as no other country can compete, owing to the protective duties. Needless to mention, Germany continues to hold her own against all-comer in the hardware department, and the finer price have to be cut the firmer hold she gets on this trade. Americal machinery has been tried from time to time on this market, but has proved in the main expensive. Iron forged in bar rods, etc. also corrugated sheetiron, owing to the unsettled state of the country, has not enjoyed the sale it did last year, but to all appearances the demand is reviving. is due chiefly to the advantage the Catalan manuthe price of fuel here calls for a thin make of

THE DEMAND FOR CHEAP GOODS.

Small articles (sundry) all come from Germany, and are of the cheapest description to suit th demand calls for steady supplies, the commoner quality emanating from Germany and the better clais from the United Kingdom. The total imports of paints and oils this year show a decrease, well-known English marks are conspicuous by their absence, owing to the fact that English manufacturers do not care to ship such low qualities as find consumption. Paper-cartridge, packing and cigarette-comes from Spain, France and Germany, and receipts show an increase for 197. In cigarette paper Spain divides the honors with France and Austria, and supplies must of necessity be steady. Austria, and supplies must of necessity be steady. The last year shows a large increase both in ray and tinned comestibles. England, Germany and Spain providing nearly all. The American product are too expensive, and are therefore not in great demand. Wines in bulk also show an increase, but supplies of beer have diminished considerably.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Consul Walker also reports some interesting der way at Manila when he wrote. He says: I inclose with this report a plan of the new harbor works at this port, which have been under construction now for some years I am indebted for
the plan to the courtesy of the superintending engineer. Seder Don Eduardo Lopez Navarro. The
works, when completed, will be a great boon to
shipping in reneral that have now to ride outside
in the roadstead or bay, some two to three miles
from Manila. Steamers drawing little water and
small craft can enter the River Pasig. Those
engaged in the China trace, and running between
Hong Kong and Manila under the Brutsh flag, dicharge the bulk of their cargoes in lighters in the
hay, and then enter the River Pasig to continue
discharging the remainder. The same plan has to
be carried out in loading the steamers for Hong
Kong, viz, a certain bulk of carpo is put on board
in the river before mentioned, and then the steamers have to steam outside in the bay to take the
remainder of the cargo on board.
Of course, loading or unloading in the bay cannot
go on many days during the typhoon season, and
when the notice of three halls in hoisted as a signal
sy the harbor master that a gule is impending the
the versels have to heave up their anchor and
make a run arross the bay to Cavife, which is three
miles distant, where there is a haval and marine
dockyard, as well as shelter. When the works are I inclose with this report a plan of the new har-

make a run a ross the bay to Cavité, which is three miles distant, where there is a mival and marind dockyard, as well as shelter. When the works are concluded at the port of Manila there will be an abundance of room, not only for men-of-war, but for all kinds of mercantic craft seeking to discharge their cargoes, or comins in ballast seeking freight. The Government is also expecting a floating maval dock from Europe to be placed in the layer at Suble, some twelve hours' ateam from the port of Manila. British engineers have already arrived from Engiand to superintend the placing of this huge floating dock or pontoon in position when it arrives from Glassow, where it has been emistracted. When this work is completed the vessels comprising the Sonnish-hima squadron will be able to be docked and repaired at Suble instead of having to go over to Hong Kong, where they have often to wait weeks for their turn to enter the drydock.

The writer closes his interesting report with the

following statement:

The only other work or improvement that has taken place since I wrote my last report is the relargement of the Luneta, or public promenade, which is the fashionable rendezvous of the Spanish military and civil nathorities, who drive in their carriages or sit dewn by the seashore to hear one of the military bands play, which takes place every evening. Several menuments of the fillustrion dead who distinguished themselves in the military history of Spain are to decreate this enlarged promenade, the marble having arrived for that purpose from Europe, and when the whole of the improvements now under progress of being carried out are completed the Manila promenade will be able to vie with any at home or in the Far East for size, picturesqueness and public convenience. following statement:

PRIVATE TUDOR TAKEN HOME.

Among the passengers on the steamer City of Augusta, of the Ocean Line, which arrived yesterday from the South, was Private Tudor, of Roostvelt's Rough Riders, who has for some time been in a hospital at Tampa. Tudor was a student at

in a hospital at Tampa. Tudor was a student at Columbia University at the outbreak of the war, and when he left here for Tampa his term of study was not completed. President Seth Low promised him, however, that this should not interfere with his receiving his degree, and he got it, just as did those who remained at the Institution until the send of the term.

Owing to his timess, which was contracted at Tampa Private Tudor never got beyond that place. When the steamer arrived yesterday he was examined by the Deputy Health officer who allowed the steamer to pass. At the pier Private Tudor was met by his mother and Dr. Quimby of No. 14 West Thirty-sixth-st. He was taken to the physician's house, but he remained there only lozarnough to take a little food and to receive a thereough examination. Dr. Quimby found him to be suffering from a typho-material fever, and you weak, but decided that he could proceed safely to his home, in Boston, and he was taken to the train at once.

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